

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

ELISHA W. COLEMAN, Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1836.

No. 70 Vol. 51

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FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.

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A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, Ky., on the 1st October, 1836, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A

Adams Henry D.

Adams H. C. Dr.

Adams A.

Allen George

Asten Orlando

Andrew Benjamin

Austin Robert

Arnold Elliott

Atchison Sarah Mrs.

Atchison Miss Mary

Armstrong & McKean

Allen G. W.

B

Barbee J. J.

Barnes George M.

Bailey Mrs. P. H.

Bailey Dr. James

Bailey Mrs. Katharine

Bailey Mrs. Sarah

Baker Olmstead

Bradford C. M.

Barnes Jesse

Blackburn Dr. C. J.

Belius Henry

Barton Mrs.

Bradley S. A.

Bacon L. or Mrs. More

Barnes Moses

Baker J.

Baker Mrs.

Baltzell John

Blades Edmund

Benning Mrs. Lucy

Blandford Col. A.

Bennett Anthony D. 2

Breckinridge William

Beatty Mullenburg II

Bell Henry

Beckner Martha Ann 2

Berry James

Beaudett Mr.

Blackburn Mrs. Ella

Bellows Wm. H.

Berry Mrs. E. V.

Beach James M.

C

Cable Frederick or Mar-

Case George

Campbell Chas. A. rev 2

Carril William

Carter Edward

Caldwell Saml

Campbell James

Camden J. B. & M.

Campbell A. L.

Carey Joseph

Carey John 2

Carter Landrom

Chiles H. T.

Chambers Josiah

Christian J. E.

Clarke Robert

Clarke L.

Clarke Wm. & Co.

Claburns Ned

Gainer Francis
Garlick R.
Garrett Mr.
Gardner Miss Jane
Ganes B. B.
Garrett Henry
Garrison Mr. Mary
George William W.
Gentry W. H.

H

Hays Miss Sarah Ann

Henderson John M.

Henderson Samuel

Henderson F. D.

Henderson Thomas 2

Henderson Mr.

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Reynold Isaac
Reed Sarah
Richardson Miss Mary
Ritter James
Richardson Miss Margaret
Richardson Wm 2
Richardson Wm H 2
Richardson F D 3

S

Saunders Saml Hyde 4

Sanderson William

Sanders Nathaniel H

Sawyer Rev Mr

Sawyer Francis

Seas Miles D 2

Seely Walter 2

Sharp John

Shepard Christian

Sherriff Mr

Shackelford Mary T 2

Sharkey Mr

Shapiro E. T

Shackelford John H

Sheldon George

Siet Robert

Smedley Samuel

Spears Henry

Stewart James 2

Stevenson Dr J. H

Stephens George Ann

Stadford William

Stewart John

Stewart Miss Margaret

Stewart W. A.

Stewart John H

Stuart John A.

Steele John

Shawalter Daniel

Shipp Dudley

Shaw Paton

Springer William

Squires Greenberry Jr

Soward Richard

Sunbury Jacob

T

Thompson William 3

Thomas Jacob

Todd Miss Maria Louisa

Todd Miss Jane

Todd William 2

Townsend Bartlett 3

Townsend James

Tucker David

Tucker John

Tyler James 2

U & V

Uttinger & Brown

Underwood Joshua

Uttinger Jacob

Vaughn Miss Penina C

Valentine Martha

W

Walker Thompson

Walker James W

Wason William

Ward Rev S. G.

Wait Frances Ann

Waiter John

Wallace Richard

Watson Thomas

Watkinson Charles

Watts W. D. 2

Wason R. H. D.

Wallis Richard 2

Watts Thomas

Waterson Patrick

Ward Elizabeth

Wallace George

Welsh Sylvester

Western George

Wesley Charles

Wesley C. A.

Wenies Dr. F.

Wheelock Sarah T

Wheeler George N

Whaley P. C.

Welz John 3

White John 3

J. T. FRAZER,
THANKFUL for past favors, would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that he has taken the well known stand formerly occupied by E. W. Crane, as a Dry Goods stand, and recently by Messrs. ELLY & CHICK, where he has just received, and is now opening,
A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fall & Winter Goods

of the latest styles and fashions, selected with care by himself from the best stocks in the cities of New York and Philadelphia. They consist in part of the following articles:

Rich figured SATINS, and SILK of the latest style:

French, English and German MERINOES;

Do do do do do do

French and English Bombazines;

do do do do do do

Calicoes, Ginghams, and MUSLINS;

Plaid, Striped & Damask do

Figured and Plain in Swiss do

do do do do do do

Bishop Lawis do do

Furniture Prints and Muslins;

HOSIERY of every description;

Gloves do do do

Fine Otter, Seal and Hair CAPS;

Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES;

Gentlemen's do do

Flannels, Jeans, Linseys;

BROGANS, from small boys to No. 14;

Furniture, Plaid and Striped;

UMBRELLAS of every description.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VESTINGS,

Of all Colors, Styles, and Qualities;

All of which will be sold for CASH.

J. T. FRAZER.

P. S. Merchants from the neighboring towns are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, as he is assured that he can sell on a little better terms than they have heretofore bought on.

N. B.—J. T. F. has also a large quantity of superior CHAMPAGNE WINE, and the best TEAS, which he offers to customers at low rates.

Lexington, Oct. 10, 1836.—64-11

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!

STOLEN from the Stable of the Subscriber, six and a half miles from Lexington at South Elkhorn, on the Versailles road, on the night of the 17th of September, A BAY HORSE, 16 hands high, 7 years old, the near eye out, shed all around, paces and trots finely, and also works well; both hind feet white, light mane and tail. The above Reward will be given for the thief and horse if taken out of the State, or twenty for the horse alone if taken out of the State, or secured so that I get the horse again, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOHN MORGAN.

Fayette co. Oct. 30, 1836. 64-wt

SAN. OLDHAM,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his customers, and the public generally, for past favors, and hopes by his moderate charges, and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance of their favors. His Fancy Store is still at the old well known stand, on Main street, just below Mr. John Brennan's Hotel, and nearly opposite the Lexington Library, where he will be happy to see and wait on his visitors, in his usual style. He feels satisfied that he is prepared to execute his business with neatness and despatch, as he has some novices that he can depend upon as Shavers and Hair Cutters. He also wishes to call attention to his assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

Consisting in part, as follows: Razors, and Fine Combs, Hair and Tooth Brushes; Oils of every description; Bear's Oil and Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the restoration of the hair, all kinds of Drops, of the best quality, for the use of the Ladies; the best quality of Gentlemen's Shaving Soap; Ladies' Pincushions; Ivory and Common Snuff Boxes; a fine and large assortment of Gentlemen's Stocks, Shirt Collars and Bosoms; the finest kind of Buckskin Gloves; Common do.; the best quality of Cologne and Florida Water; Razors and Razor Straps; Suspenders of all kinds; Gless Men and Demos; Curling Irons in them; Top Pieces, Wigs, Curls and Braids, all of different colors, to suit purchasers; Wax and Alabaster Dolls; Cravats; and a large assortment of TOYS, &c. &c.

His Bath House is in good repair for

Winter Bathing.

Lex. Oct. 17, 1836.—63-5m

Choice Wines, Liquors, &c.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has now on hand an assortment of CHOICE WINES & OTHER LIQUORS of every description. These were purchased in the Eastern cities, from whence the subscriber has just returned, and selected with the greatest care. His assortment consists, in part, of

Champagne, Port, Madeira, and Wines.

And the very best quality of

COGNAC AND CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.

The subscriber also has on hand some excellent PORTER by the dozen, and a quantity of superior CHEESE, all of which, with other articles in his line, he will dispose of on reasonable terms, at his stand on Mill street, next above Critchfield & Telford's.

JOHN MCKENZIE.

Lexington, June 17.—32-11

HULL & RICE.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the lately occupied by Mr. C. J. Smith, on Main street, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel, where they will keep a constant supply of

Groceries

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.

From the New York Evening Post.

The financial storm long since predicted by this journal has at last commenced in good earnest, and begins now to be severely felt. For a considerable time past a pressure for money has been experienced in this metropolis, and within a few days it has increased to a degree which has made it the subject of general conversation and complaint. Men now perceive that their projects, sustained on the airy basis of too widely extended credit, are in danger of sudden ruin. A sense of general insecurity is awakened, and alarm and consternation are taking the place of that foolhardy spirit of speculation, which, but a little while ago, kept hurrying on from one mad scheme to another, as if it possessed the fabled art of turning all it touched into gold. A commercial revulsion has commenced, and we fear will not terminate, till it has swept like a tornado over the land, and marked its progress by the wrecks scattered in its path.

It is always to be expected in this country, when anything occurs to create extensive dissatisfaction, that newspaper writers, on one side or the other, will strive to turn it to the uses of party; and we accordingly find, in the present instance, that the opposition journals seize the subject of the financial difficulties as a theme for declamation against the government, and ascribe all our pecuniary embarrassments to the mal-administration of public affairs. Some, with singular contempt for the understanding of their readers, deal in mere generalities, and, in all the worn out commonplaces of the political slang vocabulary, denounce the administration as composed of a set of ignorant "tinkers of the currency," or fraudulent speculators, who interfere with the financial arrangements of the country, for the purposes of private gain, perfectly regardless of the wide spread ruin they may occasion. In the same spirit they call upon the merchants to close their stores and counting rooms and go out into the streets as political missionaries, devoting themselves exclusively, for the next twenty days, to the business of electioneering, with a view of putting down a corrupt administration, which is forever trying high-handed experiments with the currency, and obstructing the sources of commercial prosperity. The day has been when the mercantile men of this community suffered themselves to be inflamed by such appeals, and acted in pursuance of such advice. But we trust that day is past, never to return.

Another portion of the opposition papers, with more respect for the intelligence of their readers, endeavor to fortify their charges against the administration by explaining the mode in which they conceive it to be the author of the present difficulties. By some of these, all the embarrassments of the money market are traced to the order of the Treasury Department, requiring payment for public lands to be made in specie. This may do very well as a reason to be urged by those wise journalists who are ever ready to shape their political economy to the exigencies of party; but will hardly satisfy readers of so much intelligence as to demand that the cause shall be adequate to the effect. Any one who will give the slightest attention to the statistics of the land sales, and who will reflect what a vast amount of purchase an inconsiderable sum in specie will pay, in its necessarily constant and rapid circulation from the land office to the neighboring bank, and from the bank back to the land office, must be perfectly satisfied that the regulation in question cannot have had any perceptible effect in producing the general financial pressure now experienced.

There is a third class of opposition writers who, like the others, imputing all the difficulties to the administration, yet find out an entirely different and much more adequate cause. These impute it entirely to the Treasury orders, issued to various banks in different parts of the Union against the public funds collected on deposit in the banks of this city. By the natural course of trade, New York is the great money market and storehouse of bullion for the entire confederacy. At this point, four fifths of the whole revenue of the country are collected, and would here accumulate, affording a substantial basis of credit and reciprocal accommodation to those who pay it, were it not for that "tinkering with the currency" which subverts the natural order of things. To this extent we sincerely go with those who are declaiming against the government. We agree with them that the condition of affairs, as established by the laws of trade, is deranged by government interference, and that the treasury orders, which have the effect to cause a sudden dispersion of the public funds accumulated in this city, and to drain the specie from the vaults of our banks, sending it hither and thither, and for a time, entirely destroying its use, as a foundation of commercial credit, are the immediate cause of the prevailing distress. So far, the opposition writers have our concurrence; but not one step beyond, because, further than this, they are not supported by truth. Let us look calmly at the facts, and see where justice must attach the blame.

The complaint is, that Mr. Woodbury, directed perhaps by the Executive, issues Treasury Orders to banks at various distant points, which they present to the banks in this city, in many cases demanding specie, thus compelling those institutions suddenly to retrench, and

spreading consternation and ruin among the merchants. The banks themselves, it is further affirmed, if payment of these orders should continue to be demanded in specie, will soon be exhausted of every metallic dollar, and obliged to suspend the redemption of their notes. We very much fear that there is no exaggeration in all this. But where lies the blame? We are not content to stop at Mr. Woodbury, and shower undeserved obloquy upon him. We cannot charge it to General Jackson; for we have no warrant for believing he would assume such a fearful responsibility. We go further than this: we go to those enactments which make it obligatory on the Treasury Department to act as it is acting, which leave it no discretion; which compel it to derange the currency, to break up the foundations of commercial credit in this great city, and create all the widespread distress which, in the end, must result from the proceeding. One step further will show us the origin of those laws; and there we behold the very men who are now the loudest and angriest declaimers against these consequences; the very party which is endeavoring to convert them into a fatal weapon against their opponents. To the act regulating the deposits of public money, and more particularly, to the supplementary act, passed on the last legislative day of the session, we impute all the mischief.

Both these acts were conceived, and matured, and carried into effect by the opposition, aided by such administration members as they could deceive with the illusory promises of advantage which the measures held out to the spirit of sectional rapacity. They considered their carrying them a great party triumph. They had public rejoicings on the occasion, with discharges of artillery, bonfires, and all the ecstasies of such electioneering pageants. They now behold the result, or rather the commencement of the end. The fruit is of the tree of their planting; if it is bitter, they have themselves to thank. Bad as it is, we fear that worse—much worse is yet to come.

We assert that the Secretary of the Treasury cannot possibly act otherwise than he is now acting. He doubtless sees, and knows, and laments, the consequences of the orders issued from his department; but he has no power to withhold them. The President of the United States has no power to forbid their being issued. It is done in plain pursuance of the positive provisions of the deposit law and its supplementary rider—laws devised by the aristocracy, carried by the aristocracy, rejoiced at by the aristocracy. Fain would the President have interposed his veto, but they were made to assume such a shape as obviated the constitutional objection, and, in the delusion of the moment, too many of the democratic party had joined their opponents to render such a step of any avail. The bills were signed—signed with a strong presentiment, or rather a clear foresight of the evils they would occasion; and the event affords another forcible illustration of the sagacity of that great man whom the people, in a happy hour, selected to guide the affairs of state. Other warning voices foretold the ruin that would ensue. The views of Mr. Van Buren were well known at the time, and were immediately after very clearly expressed. In the House of Representatives Mr. Campbell raised his admonitory voice, and predicted the very state of things which now exists. But all in vain. The opposition drowned remonstrances with clamor. They won to their side sectional politicians by the hopes which they excited of local advantages. They carried the measure; and now they experience its effects. Not they only, unfortunately; but those who opposed the mad, corrupting scheme. The whole people feel the effects, and are doomed to feel them with far greater intensity before many months are past.

The supplementary law to which we have alluded renders it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to make "transfers from banks in one State or Territory to banks in another State or Territory, whenever such transfers may be required, in order to prevent large and inconvenient accumulations in particular places, or in order to produce a due equality and just proportion, according to the provisions of said act"—namely, the Deposit Act. The "due proportion and just equality" required by the provisions of that act, is a division, on the first of January next, of the surplus revenue among the states in proportion to their respective representation in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States; and, in the meanwhile, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to make "transfers from state to state, according to that scale of distribution, and not to suffer to remain in any one deposit bank an amount exceeding three-fourths of its capital. Thus this wise law obliges him to stand in a posture of perpetual vigilance, and keep carting the public money about from bank to bank, the moment the course of business places in any institution a single dollar beyond the limitation of the law. The evil, then, springs from the law and those who made the law, and not from the Secretary of the Treasury.

As for the fact that specie is demanded of the banks in New York in payment of the Treasury orders, the opposition have again only their own party to thank. It is a notorious fact that a majority of the several directors of nine-tenths of the banks in the United States are members of the opposition. The Treasury orders are issued in the usual form, and it is left entirely discretionary with the banks in whose favor they are issued to make such arrangements with the banks on which the orders are drawn as shall be most for the convenience and interest of all parties concerned. This is a matter with

which the Secretary of the Treasury has, of right, nothing to do. He is bound to act according to the inviolable usage of the Department; and if the opposition directors of a distant bank choose to demand specie of a New York bank, for the purpose of embarrassing the institution, crippling its means of accommodating its customers, and thus spread confusion and panic through the community, we know of no way in which Mr. Woodbury can interfere to prevent the result. He but obeys the provisions of a law which clearly prescribes the mode in which he is to act. That he has every disposition so to discharge his imperative duties as to mitigate as much as possible the hardship of their necessary effect on the mercantile community, no man can entertain a reasonable doubt. He has expressed himself, as we see stated in the Journal of Commerce of this morning, ready to arrange the distribution of the surplus revenue in any manner, consistent with the law, which shall best subserve the interests of trade, and promote stability in the money market. That paper says, "no more drafts will be issued at present, and some already issued and transmitted to distant places, will be countermanded. It devolves on the deposit banks here to point out to the Secretary the manner by which, in their opinion, the objects of the law can be most conveniently accomplished." But the immediate cause of the financial embarrassments is in the law itself, and the Secretary of the Treasury, execute its provisions in what mode he may, cannot prevent commercial distress. In the meanwhile, the condition into which the community are thrown by a few drafts upon our banks for specie, is a forcible illustration, added to the many which had been previously afforded, of the beauties of that banking system of exclusive privileges by which the people have so long suffered themselves to be oppressed.

But the first, great, and all important cause of the pecuniary distress lies much deeper than any which the opposition papers assign. It is neither the Treasury order in relation to the public lands, nor the Treasury orders on deposit banks. These last have, at the very worst, but precipitated an evil, which had no such orders been issued, or no transfers in any way made, could by no possibility have been long averted. It would have come next winter, and with a pressure greatly augmented by the delay. It would have fallen, like an avalanche, at the very season when revulsion is more fatal, because then the largest amounts of payments are to be made. The distribution law takes effect in January, and had not the necessity of complying with the conditions of the supplementary bill given the present harsh, but salutary check to speculation, the amount of credit, now so prodigiously inflated, would have been still further extended, and the shock of a sudden explosion would have been far more fearful and disastrous.

Without the distribution bill, even, a dreadful commercial revulsion could not long have been avoided. We were rushing on madly at a rate which could not long be continued. The great obstacle must have thrown us from our course, and dashed us to pieces. Look at the present state of the country. When did it ever before present such a spectacle of prodigiously distended credit? When did such a fever of speculation madden the brains of whole communities? When did all sorts of commodities bear such enormous prices? And when, at the same time, was there ever such vast consumption—such prodigality, wastefulness, and unthinking profusion? Is the treasury order the cause of this? Alas, it is one of its remote consequences. What filled your treasury to such overflowing, that some cunning politician was prompted by a consideration of the exuberance to devise the scheme of distribution? Speculation. What excited that spirit of speculation? The sudden and enormous increase of bank capital, and the corresponding inflation of bank currency. In the last eighteen months alone nearly one hundred millions of bank capital have been added to the previous amount. Examine the following bank statistics, derived from sources believed to be accurate, and see how prodigiously and rapidly our system of bank credit has been swollen:

Aggregate capital of the banks in the United States.	
In the year 1811 the total amount was	\$52,600,000
1815	62,200,000
1816	86,300,000
1820	102,100,000
1830	110,300,000
1835	196,250,000
1836 (August)	291,250,000
Increase in nine years preceding 1830	49,500,000
Do ten years	8,100,000
Do six years	186,181,050,000

Who can look at this statement, and not feel convinced that the cause of the present financial distress lies deeper than treasury orders, whether in relation to public lands or public deposits? This enormous increase of bank capital in the sixty years has been accompanied by a commensurate extension of private credits. The business of the country has been stimulated into most unwholesome and fatal activity. Circumstances, unlooked for, have occurred to aggravate the epidemic frenzy. The government has obtained a payment of long delayed indemnities from foreign powers; and new formed corporations have contracted large loans abroad. These sums, added to the product of our staples, have been exhausted by the excessive importations. Domestic speculation—speculation in the products of home consumption, in land, in town lots, in houses, in stock enterprises, in every thing, has kept pace, step for step, with the inordinate increase of foreign trade. What is to pay all this vast

accumulation of debt? It must come at last out of labor. It must come from the products of industry. We have been borrowing largely of the future, and have at last arrived at the point where we must pause and wait for the farmer, the mechanic, and patient hewer of wood and drawer of water to relieve us from our difficulties.

Reader, take home to your bosom this truth, and ponder well upon it, it is the bank system of this country, our wretched unequal, undemocratic system of special privileges, which occasions the difficulty we now begin to feel. It is not pretended that under the free trade system of credit, or under any system, commercial revolutions would not sometimes, and to some extent, take place. They are incident to the nature of man. Prosperity begets confidence; confidence leads to rashness; the example of one is imitated by another; and the delusion spreads until it is suddenly dissipated by some of those rude collisions, which are the unavoidable penalties of a violation of the laws of trade. But such fearful and fatal revolutions as mark the crisis of the commercial history of this country, would not, could not, take place under a free trade system of banking.

It is when ignorant legislators pretend to define by law the limits of credit and shaking at one time with unnecessary trepidation refuse to enlarge them to the wants of trade, while at another they extend them far beyond all reasonable scope—it is when such "tamperers with the currency" attempt to control what is in its nature uncontrollable, and should be free as air, that revulsion, panic, and commercial prostration necessarily ensue. While we have restraining laws, and especially chartered banks, we shall have periodical distress in the money market, more or less severe, as the period has been hastened or delayed by accidental causes. Party writers may at one time lay every disorder to the removal of the deposits, and at another to a treasury order; but whatever orders the Treasury may issue, the alternate inflations and contractions of the paper currency incident to such a pernicious system as ours will continue to produce their inevitable consequence, unwholesome activity of business, followed by prostration, sudden and disastrous.

We have exhausted our space for the present; but shall have more to say on this subject another day. There are some prophetic passages in the speech of Mr. Chamberlain on the distribution bill, last winter, to which we shall take an early occasion to ask the attention of our readers.

FROM FLORIDA-OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Apalachicola Gazette of the 8th inst. brings the following intelligence, from which it appears that hostile movements have been commenced on the western side of Florida, with considerable spirit.

FROM TAMPA BAY.—The steamer Merchant, which left this port on the 25th ult. with a detachment of regulars and friendly Indians under the command of Col. Lane, for Tampa Bay, returned to our wharf again this morning. We learn that Col. Lane, on his arrival at Tampa, lost not a moment in commencing operations, but with his usual activity, dashed into the enemy at once. They were enabled to land their forces at Tampa on the morning of the 30th; and having learned that a party of the hostiles had burned a house near that place the night before, Col. Lane, with a party of 19 mounted men, and about 100 friendly Indians on foot, set off the same afternoon in pursuit of them.

After a very rapid march of about 12 miles, the enemy were discovered on the opposite side of the Indian river. Col. Lane and his few mounted men, who were considerably in advance of the friendly Indians, made a most vigorous and gallant charge upon the enemy, driving them down the river to a large hammock; where, from the great disparity in numbers, they deemed it prudent to await the arrival of the friendly Indians, who were under the command of Major Watson, of Columbus, Geo. A brisk fire was however kept up by Col. Lane, and the enemy, held in check till the reinforcements arrived. As soon as the friendly Indians came up, a very animated fight across the river ensued, which lasted some fifteen minutes; when Major Watson ordered a charge, was himself the first to cross the river, and foremost throughout the fight. The hostiles soon gave ground, though slowly at first, and fought with desperation for a mile and a half, when the rout became general. They were pursued by Col. Lane and his mounted men, till night came on.

Colonel Lane was much exposed during the action, and his life was at one time probably saved by a Mr. King, of the regulars, who seeing an Indian taking aim at the Colonel, threw himself before his officer, and received the ball in his own body.

Major Watson has since been promoted, and the Colonel speaks in high terms of his conduct. Lieut. Leonard was also conspicuous for his bravery, having had his horse shot under him.

The loss of the whites was only two wounded. The enemy's loss not known, as night came on and prevented an examination.

The number of the enemy could not be accurately ascertained, though estimated at from one to two hundred.

Soon after this affair, a diplomatic corps was sent out, and until, their return, operations will cease.

At the annual meeting of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Lexington,

held in the Court House on Tuesday the 7th inst. at three o'clock P. M. Mr. William Richardson was called to the Chair, and Rev. S. V. Marshall was appointed Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Leacock.

The annual Report of the Board of Managers was read, and, on motion of Rev. N. H. Hall, seconded by Rev. S. V. Marshall, was unanimously received, approved and is as follows:

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE ORPHAN SOCIETY, NOVEMBER, 1836.

Each revolving year, which adds another to the age of an institution that owes its foundation and support to a benevolent community, brings pleasure and anxiety to its managers. They rejoice again in the good feelings which gave it being, and are again desirous its friends and patrons should know and approve its management. To visit and relieve the fatherless is an injunction of Holy Writ, one mark of "true religion and undefiled," and we humbly pray our heavenly Father to bless those, who, from obedience and tenderness, founded and sustain this charity, and earnestly entreat all to unite with us in returning thanks to "Him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift," for His protection of this little family during the past year. In this asylum, eighteen children are sheltered from the dangers and privations of an orphan state. With one exception, which was of short duration, they have enjoyed uninterrupted health. They have been decently and properly clothed through each season; their moral and intellectual culture unceasingly attended to; habits of industry carefully formed; personal neatness, so necessary to health and comfort, strictly enjoined; and a tender nurse provided to put the children in practice, and perform other duties connected with her station. All under the supervision of a judicious matron, who sees executed the wishes of the Managers, and to whose firm, yet mild administration of the laws, much of the success of the institution may be attributed.

The Treasury's Report exhibits the sum expended for the support of the family during the year 1836, and the limited means remaining to provide for them through the winter; they are insufficient; but the Managers, from a knowledge of the untiring benevolence of their fellow citizens, feel encouraged to solicit them for assistance. To increase the number of annual subscribers is the earnest wish of every member. All acknowledge that in encouraging such a charity, they are promoting a most delightful means of good, with which no evil is mingled and from which it cannot be extracted by any earthly perversion of its object. Every woman's heart must glow with pleasure when she reflects, that to the asylum which she aids in maintaining, she can direct the eye of the indigent dying parent, whose children are to be left desolate, when she thinks of the balm which flows to their hearts when they hear, that those they leave in poverty overwhelming will be saved from misery and vice, sheltered from the storms of life, when they can no longer counsel and protect them.

They are ministers of mercy who can thus direct, and the departing will bless them, and exclaim, "the bitterness of death is past."

By order of the Board,

M. C. GRATZ, Sec. B. M. O. S.

The annual Report of the Treasury of the Society, was then read and on motion, was unanimously received and approved.

TREASURER'S REPORT, From Oct. 4, 1835, to Nov. 1, 1836.

Monies received in yearly subscriptions and donations,	\$1061
Money at Interest,	500
Total,	1561

Monies Expended,	
In Wood,	\$127.00
House Expenses,	698.36
Salaries of Matron and Assistant,	324.12
Total,	\$1058.33

Balance remaining,	\$501.624
Balance in the Treasury,	\$1,624

SARAH WARD,

Treasurer of the Orphan Society.

October 31, 1836.

On motion of Robert Wickliffe Sen. Esq. seconded by Rev. N. H. Hall,

Resolved, That the Reports of the Managers and Treasurer of the Society, together with the proceedings of this meeting be printed, and that the Editors of the several newspapers in this city, be respectfully requested to insert the same in the columns of their papers.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Hewitt, seconded by Rev. Dr. Fishback,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to visit all the wards and the citizens thereof, to solicit and obtain annual subscriptions and donations, either in money, clothing or provisions; and that each of the clergymen of the several denominations of this city and county, be requested to take up a public collection once a year, and use the means, leaving the time and manner with themselves, in aid of the funds of the Society of the Orphan Asylum.

Messrs R. Wickliffe Sen., N. H. Hall and Dr. Fishback, each addressed the Society in a highly interesting and appropriate manner.

Resolved, That the number and designation of the committee be left to the Board of Managers.

On motion of Rev. S. V. Marshall, seconded by N. H. Hall,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers whose term of service has just expired, be continued in office during another year.

The Society then adjourned after prayer by the Rev. N. H. Hall.

S. V. MARSHALL,

Secretary of the Meeting.

From the London Courier, Sept. 10.

ASCENT OF THE GREAT BALLOON.

On no previous occasion in the annals of aeronautics has public curiosity been so strongly excited as on that of the ascent of the stupendous "Royal Vauxhall Balloon," which took place yesterday from the above fashionable gardens. Although the price of admission had been increased to half a crown, long before the doors were opened, which was not until half past one o'clock, a large number of persons were in waiting for admission. On the doors being thrown open, the balloon was found to be already two thirds inflated, the process from the extraordinary size of the machine, having commenced as early as ten o'clock. About two o'clock, a sudden change took place in the weather, and from that hour until half past four o'clock, it rained incessantly; but the ardor of the lovers of aerostatics, appeared to be nothing daunted by the untoward occurrence, for they flocked into the gardens regardless of the "pelting of the pitiless storm," many elegantly dressed women not even opening their parasols to shield them from the rain, for fear of obscuring their view of the balloon. Shortly after four o'clock, a favorable change appeared on the face of heaven, at which the balloon assumed the form of an immense pear. About half past four o'clock, the rain having subsided, preparations for the ascent were making, and the netting from the ground, notwithstanding near thirty half hundred weights were also attached by ropes to the stupendous machine. At five o'clock a large party of the nobility were admitted by tickets within the arena, where the inflation took place. Among them were the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Palmerston, the Earl of Coventry, with a party of ladies. Lord and Lady Cholmondeley, Count d'Ossay, Sir William Acland, Col. Campbell, the Hon. L. Stanhope, Captains White, Ogilby, Stopford, &c. Shortly afterwards the car, which, on account of the weather, had been stripped of its splendid purple velvet covering and gilded eagle's heads, was brought forward, with only a covering of scarlet cloth, and attached to the ring

to which the ropes of the netting had been fastened. Twenty four ballasts, each weighing fourteen pounds, were put within it, as were also six carrier pigeons, and a number of other articles. At 20 minutes to six o'clock, every thing being then ready, the following persons then entered the car:—Mr and Mrs Charles Green, Mr J. Green, Captain Circle, Mr E. Green, Cypre, one of the proprietors of the Gardens, another gentleman connected with the Gardens, and two other gentlemen, of the names of Steel and Holland, as we are informed. Two strong ropes were then attached, one on each side of the car, which were each held by upwards of fifty persons, on which Mr C. Green commenced trying the power of the balloon, when he soon discovered he had got too much gas. After letting a considerable quantity escape, he called his niece, Miss Mary Ann Green, daughter of the late Mr William Green, who immediately, and apparently very gladly, obeyed the summons, and jumped into the car, making the ninth adventurous spirit within its already crowded interior. The word was then given for the ropes to be loosened, but before that could be done, the rope across the loop by which the neck of the balloon is fastened, broke with a loud snap. The damage was, however, soon repaired, and after Mr Green had allowed some of the gas to escape, the signal gun was fired, and exactly quarter past six the magnificent machine quitted terra firma, amidst the spontaneous cheers of the assembled company, the band playing "God save the King." At this moment the interest of the scene was most intense; every spectator showed by his countenance the anxiety which he felt for the situation of the aeronauts.

No noise can be too great for the coolness and presence of mind displayed by Mr Green in this somewhat trying situation. He gave his directions in a manner that inspired the crew of his comparatively frail vessel with confidence in his management, and as it were, anticipated their security from accidents and dangers. The ascent was most magnificent, and the word was given to cast off the last rope by which the balloon was retained; it shot by velocity from the earth, and mounted high in mid air, in the direction of "Tombli" ge, shifting its course from east to south east. The shouts of the multitude, and the clang of the instruments of the military band which was stationed in the grounds, accompanied its flight. The aeronauts waved their hats and flags, and continued rapidly to rise. A grander sight hardly can be conceived.

This balloon is really a truly what it has been stated to be by the proprietors of the gardens—"a beautiful and stupendous balloon." The dimensions of it are enormous, it is 157 feet in circumference; the height is 80 feet. It is composed of 2,000 yards of silk, crimson and white, which is exceedingly thick in the fabric, and wove in a particular manner. The gores are united by a cement invented by Mr Green, of a nature so tenacious as to prevent all chance of separation. It contains 10,000 cubic feet of gas. The inflation was under the direction of Mr Hutchinson. This alone is said to have cost £70. The peculiar heavy state of the atmosphere produced a weight of condensed air upon the surface of the balloon of nearly half a ton, but so highly rarified was the gas, that the balloon was sufficiently buoyant to have taken up twenty people. The aeronauts all displayed the greatest intrepidity, and were greeted with the loud cheers of the crowds assembled.

The interest which the ascent excited, "that a balloon would ascend, with from eight to ten persons," had created, was almost universal, and if the day had only held up fine, according to the promise of the morning, there can be little doubt that the number of visitors on the occasion would have vastly exceeded any which had even before assembled within the limits of these gardens. As it was, the throng in the gardens amounted to many thousands, but the numbers within bore no proportion to those which had assembled without. Every point from which a view of the gardens could be commanded was completely crowded, and many of the streets in the neighborhood were for a time wholly impassable. On Vauxhall Bridge, Millbank and the adjacent streets and roads, thousands were waiting for hours to witness the sight. Such a numerous attendance affords a strong indication of the deep and engrossing interest which is taken by the public generally in the cause of scientific discovery.

This is, if we mistake not, the largest machine of the kind that has ever been constructed, and the only one, with a single exception, in which more than two or three persons have ventured to elevate themselves from terra firma. The balloon in which the Duke of Chartres and three other individuals (two of whom were brothers, named Roberts), ascended on the 15th July, 1784, from the Park of St. Cloud, measured 55 feet in length and 34 in diameter.

Descent of the Balloon.—The balloon, with its nine passengers, descended near Cliffe, in Kent, at half past seven. Mr E. Green, with Mr Holland, immediately proceeded to Gravesend in a cart, and having dispatched a man to the spot where the machine lay, came up to town in a post chaise without delay, leaving Mr Green, with the other passengers, in charge of the balloon.

Dr. SAM. B. RICHARDSON

PROPOSES to the Medical Class now assembling, to deliver a course of instruction, upon

Topographical and Comparative Anatomy and Operative Surgery,

during the regular session of 1836-7. This will consist of lectures and demonstrations and are designed to be auxiliary to the regular course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University. An Introductory Lecture explanatory of the course proposed, will be delivered at the close of the week of regular introductory lectures at the University of the time and place due notice will be given. Lexington, Nov. 3, 1836.—69-21

FALL AND WINTER NEW GOODS.

Great Bargains at Wholesale and Retail.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY,

Opposite the Court House Main St. Lexington, Ky.

HAS just received and is now opening a very extensive assortment of Merchandise for Fall and Winter Sales. Among his Stock of Dry Goods are:—Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinettes, of all colors and qualities; Mohair and Pilot Cloth; Flannel and Petersburg; a splendid assortment of Rose Mackinaw and Whitney Blankets; English, French and German Plaid, Damask and Gro de Nap Merinoes, (an elegant assortment); a large stock new style Prints; 4-4 French Chintz; plain and rich figured Satins; black and fancy colored Gro de Swiss, Dro de Grain and other Italian silks; needle worked Capes and Collars; plain and embroidered Meino, Thibert and other Shawls; Ladies' and Misses' Elastic Aprons; Gloves and Hosiery, (a fine assortment); Fur Capes, Men and Boys' Fur and Seal Capes; Ingrain, Stair and Passage Carpeting; Gilt and Mahogany Frame Glasses; Brass Armchairs, Shovel and Tongs; a large assortment Shoes and Boots; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saturated Over Shoes, do Water Proof Gaiter Boots, do Fur lined Kid Shoes, do Gaiter Prunell and Seal Boots, do sup. Lasting and Kid Slippers, &c. &c.

HARD WARE AND CUTLERY, A large stock; Glass, Queensware and China, &c. &c.—All of which were selected with great care by himself in the Eastern Cities, and will be sold either at Wholesale or Retail, at a usually small advance. He invites all who desire up-to-date and CHEAP bargains to give him a call, confident that no one will be dissatisfied with their purchases.—Come and try.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY.

Nov 7—69-21

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1836.

The first duty of the Citizen is to his Country—and the proprietor of the Gazette has most honestly discharged that duty, in the vote he gave at the election which closed yesterday. He is not disposed to question the equal honesty of those who could not see things as he did.

The election is now over, and each party seems to think it has been successful. Time is a revealer of truth, and a short time will announce to the American people, who are to be their two first servants.

The great principle that the majority should govern, has always been advocated by the Gazette, and this course will remain unchanged, let that majority be cast on whom it may.

Holding that the first duty is to the country, the Gazette will endeavor to support the next Administration, whoever may be the successful candidate, until some act shall shew, that the incumbent entertains a different view of the duty of the citizen. From the high character of the candidates, such an event is not anticipated, consequently the Gazette is expected to be a supporter of the Administration.

The length and bitterness of the political contests which have been waged in the United States, have severed the ties of personal friends and relations, all equally honest in their desire to act correctly, and the country seems to require a political rest, or at least a respite, until some act shall render a resort to political warfare necessary.

The Steamboat Royal Tar, was burnt in Ponobscot bay, on the 15th October, and about 30 persons perished.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.—Two thousand five hundred and thirty-eight shares of this stock have been taken at Knoxville, about fifteen thousand in Charleston, one thousand in Covington, and about two hundred in Newport. Louisville and Cincinnati, we believe, have done but little.

The Cholera had nearly disappeared in Charleston, but was committing great ravages among the slaves on the neighboring plantations.

The Printing Office of the Russellville Advertiser, with an adjoining store, were destroyed by fire on the 23d ult. Loss estimated at \$10,000.

We have but few returns of the election which closed yesterday, on which reliance can be placed. We have but little doubt the following is correct:

	V. B. Har.
Fayette, complete except precincts,	604 1039
Mason, 1st and part of 2d day,	345 889
Campbell, 1st day,	617 280
Louisville City, 1st day,	580 833
Franklin, 2d day, 2 o'clock,	360 340
Scott, 2d day, 3 o'clock, precincts 1st day,	718 428
Harrison, 1st day,	496 287
Mercer majority	280
	4030 3320

In Hamilton county, Ohio, the residence of Gen. Harrison, Van Buren and Johnson have a majority over Harrison and Granger, of 903 votes.

Although the vote of Ohio seems cheering to our political friends, candor compels us to admit the probability, that that state has given the majority to Harrison and Granger.

There is a rumor, that Allegheny and the four adjoining counties in Pennsylvania, have gone for Harrison. We put no confidence in this rumor, having no account from that state since the election.

A bill was issued from this office yesterday morning, shewing the probable result of the election in this state, as then presented to us. From the information since received, we have had no good cause to change our opinion, although it may be materially erroneous. However, as one of our contemporaries has promised to preserve it for future comment,—to shew our candid opinion, we now publish it, and are still willing to stake our judgment upon it.

Lexington Wednesday Nov. 9 1836.

The returns of the Election have been received in part from Louisville, Maysville, Harrodsburg, Owingsville, and Richmond, embracing a part of the following 6 Congressional Districts—that that is to say:

Chambers', French's, Johnson's, Allan's, Graves', Harlan's and White's.

From what is now known, the following estimate cannot be greatly from the ultimate result, Kentucky is not yet

sealed, we have not only hope, but the most bright prospects of the redemption of the character of the State.

Counties.	V. B. Harrison
French's Con. dis. 7	400
Chambers' 5	800
Allan's 4	1500
Johnson's 8	2500
White's 10	200
William's 8	200
Harlan's 4	100
Graves' 4	400
Hardin's 5	200
Calhoun's 8	400
Underwood's 7	200
Hawes' 8	200
Boyd's 7	1800
	85 4900 4000

Majority for V. B. 900

The absence, since the last publication, of Dr. Coleman, the Editor, is offered as an apology for the barrenness of this day's paper.

We are truly gratified that the great election is over, hoping that the sluices of slander and blackguardism opened upon our prominent public characters will be stopped. The Editors of the Louisville City Gazette complimented the late Editor of this Gazette upon his forbearance in this course. We regret that the few last numbers of the City Gazette, prevents our returning the compliment.

BULLETIN OFFICE.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12th.

Our apprehensions in regard to the state of Indian feeling along our western borders, are greatly strengthened by the belief of Gen. Gaines himself, now on a visit to our city. He is, we are informed, decidedly of the belief that many of these Indian tribes are in a great state of excitement, calculated to lead to disastrous results, unless timely and efficiently checked.

The General, with a vigilant eye upon all their movements, is not neglectful so far as in him lies, of those precautionary steps which his knowledge and prudence suggest, ought to be taken. We do hope that he will meet with a cheerful and prompt co-operation on the part of those states, that he may deem necessary through requisitions, to call to the aid of the present unprotected frontiers; and we further hope, that the eyes of the federal executive may be opened to the impending danger, which on this subject appear to us to be strangely blinded, either by the effect of advancing years or some strange delusion; there was a time when Gen. Jackson knew better, and would have been the last man in the community to remain in wilful ignorance of the existing attitude of the Indians beyond the Mississippi towards us.

MEXICO AND SPAIN.—The New Orleans Bee notice the receipt of a letter from Tampico, which states that Messrs. Mors, Parris, and Villa Urtiza, were to embark by the packet of the 8th of September for Havana; the object of their voyage having reference exclusively to diplomatic relations on the part of their government with that of Spain. They are to proceed to Madrid to conclude the negotiations of a reciprocal commerce according to the basis established by the decree of the 27th of August last, which declares a suspension of hostilities with the mother country, and the opening of the Mexico ports to her merchant-men.—*Balt. American.*

From the Texas Telegraph, Sept. 21. Late from Texas, Important.—We copy below the postscript to a letter received from Quintana, dated 19th September, 1836. The independence is here and has no provision; she was chased by two Mexican brigades, the Achiveds and privilege; and say that 4000 Mexicans are on the march for Texas.

We give below a list of the election returns so far as received, and regret not being in possession of more information on the subject: owing to the votes in the army, not having come to hand, we are unable to say who are elected for this county, excepting Dr B T Archer, who is certainly one of the representatives, Gen Samuel Houston, as far as we learned, has received a large majority of the vote for President. Mirabeau B Lamar is elected Vice President.

SENATORS.

A Somervell, the Co of Austin & Colorado Jesse Grimes do Washington Josiah Lester do Mina and Gonzales Sterling C Robertson do Milam.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Mosely Blake, for the county of Austin. Wm H Hill, do Washington. Saml J Allen, do Milam J D Billingsly, do Mina. Jesse Cartwright, do Harrisburg. E T Branch do Liberty. Ira Ingram do Matagorda.

For the annexation of Texas to the United States, and the Constitution as it is, the votes appear to have been, with very few exceptions, unanimous.

We published yesterday an item from the Charleston Courier, mentioning the fact of the commission of suicide by Colonel Lane, at Fort Drake. In reference to this event the Georgetown Metropolitan says—*lb.*

The lamented officer appeared to have placed the hilt of his sword on the ground, and kneeling over it, to have forced the point through his eye into the brain. He was found immediately after the fatal

act, in this position—the sword having penetrated about two inches—and though quite insensible, he survived for half an hour, breathing strenuously all the time. The act seems to have been done most deliberately—the puncture being made in the interior corner of the eye near where the brain is readiest of access, and it will be recollected that a cadet was killed at West Point not long since by a wound inflicted in the same spot, while fencing with a comrade. Probably this circumstance suggested this singular but effective mode of death to the unhappy officer. No other cause than derangement is assigned for the deadly act. It is remarkable that the surgeon suspected partial derangement in Colonel Lane while on the march from Tampa bay.

From the Louisville City Gazette.

A pleasant picture.—Our own city is lawless enough in all conscience, but it is orderly, well governed and a most eligible place of residence compared with the capital and other cities of the Mexican republic, if the picture given by a correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette is to be received as affording a fair average representation of the truth. We feel bound to say, however, in candor, that we have read the reports of various travellers in Mexico, some of whom were not too well disposed to be pleased with what they saw, and that in neither of them did we find so frightful a state of things described as is represented by the correspondence of the Gazette. He may have had a better opportunity for observation than others; and he may also be so warm a friend of the Texans and so bitter an enemy of Mexico, as to require some allowance from the reader of his communication. Even after making a very large allowance the residuum is horrible enough.

CITY OF MEXICO, July, 15, 1835.

DEAR SIR: I am about to detail to you some things which I have seen in the republic of Mexico.

I have seen 40 squads of 300 men each, impressed against their own protestations, and those of their wives and children, into the armed service of the country.

I have seen 600 men chained, with not a rag to hide their nakedness, up to their middle in the common sewers of the city, guarded by half as many soldiers, who, besides their arms, carried long switches with which they unmercifully lashed the poor prisoners, if perchance they should shrink from or hesitate to plunge into a vile collection of the vilest filth.

I have seen a *bayonet* presented to the breast of a man for refusing to kneel in the streets, when the Host was passing.

I have seen a man stoned for neglecting to diff his hat when before the image of a Virgin, or a saint.

I have seen a man conveyed three hundred miles to be incarcerated for having written and published his honest opinions in opposition to those of the general belief, that Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna was just and good and great; that he was a God and invincible.

I have seen a forced loan levied virtually on foreigners alone, without any prospect of repayment, to the amount of two millions of dollars.

I have seen more than one hundred corpses interred in spots along the Batmina Del Buy, where as many persons have been slain by brigands or robbers.

I have seen a general depository for the bodies of all persons assassinated in the capital. It is here understood that the average daily number throughout the year is five, making 1825 murders committed in this one city, in the course of 12 months, (and this country is called a republic!)

I have seen hundreds of families sleeping, cooking and eating in the streets.

I have seen thousands of loafers, blind, halt, and deformed in every possible manner and degree, exposing their hideous ulcers to excite the compassion of a passer by, and beginning to quartetto for the love of God.

I have never seen a *renchero* who was not armed with a sword, pistol and lasso.

I have rarely seen a city gentleman who did not ride with holsters at the pommel of his saddle.—They all without exception, go secretly armed.

I have heard threats against foreigners proclaimed in the streets, and oaths taken that they should die the death of dogs and heretics.

I myself have been twice threatened, and the promises of vengeance are the only promises which these people keep.

I have not slept without pistols under my pillow, nor gone into the streets without being armed to the teeth. We are obliged to keep a guard at the door night and day.

Last week the city of Oajaca was set upon by about 400 of those men—they succeeded in forcing an entrance, sacked the city, killed the foreigners, violated the nuns, and set themselves down to a merry feasting, drawn from the cellars of the wealthy. The liberal party of this country have an immense majority of the people on their side, but have heretofore been prevented from making any military movement for want of arms. The arms are, however, in the country; and as the old general said in speaking of the Irish under similar circumstances, let the people take them.

Hackett, the Comedian.—When Mr. Hackett first went abroad, he was charged by his maternal and only surviving parent, to take steps for the establishment of his claims to a title and estate, to which he was supposed to be lawfully

entitled. Mr. H., however, returned to America without having taken any steps to ascertain the lawfulness of his claims. When he went the second time to Europe, his friends particularly charged him to solve the doubts that existed on the subject of his claims, by applying to the proper quarter. Mr. H. accordingly proceeded to Dublin, (his family being of Irish extraction), and on application to the Garter King at Arms, to his great surprise, he was informed after a brief interview, that his testimonials, who were Barons in their own right, emigrated to Holland nearly a century and a half since, to fight the wars of the States general. Upon this hint Mr. H. sailed for the Hague, and fortunately encountered the very gentleman he was in search of to procure some information of his family. This gentleman was Baron Von Hackett himself, upon whose demise Mr. H. claims, as next of kin, his titles and estates. Baron Hackett has no family, and so much pleased was he with his newly discovered heir and his "Yankee Stories," that he has accompanied him to America, and resides in a beautiful villa on Jamaica turnpike, about five miles from New York.—[Boston Post.

An old attorney at Chatelet was accustomed to get rid of such of his clients as were importunate, or he had little to hope from, by these words:—"My good friends, time lost goes for nothing."

DIED.—Of congestive fever at the residence of Lewis Richer, sen. in Jessamine county on the 2nd inst. BENJAMIN P. PILCHER, son of Benjamin Pilcher of Lexington in the thirteenth year of his age.

STRAYED. FROM Lexington, two or three weeks since, a RED COV. with a white streak on her back, and some white on her legs and belly; with a heifer calf, marked similar to the cow. The calf had a leather collar on its neck with a buckle. Whoever will deliver the said cow and calf to the owner, in Lexington, or give such information as to enable him to obtain her, shall be liberally rewarded. JABEZ BEACH. Lex. Nov. 7, 1836—70-1f

"MOUNTAIN DEW," or, IRISH WHISKEY. PUNCEBON genuine Bushills Malt Whiskey. In Imishness, do do Imported from Ireland by the subscribers, and for sale cheap. MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL. Lex Nov 9, 1836—70-2a

TO HIRE. A house servant till March, a likely Negro (Boy about 12 years old). Apply to S. C. TROTTER. Nov. 10, 1836—70-1f

New Fall & Winter GOODS.

WE undersigned have now opened a large and splendid stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

Which they will offer at as low prices as they can be had in the Western Country—for Cash or country produce, such as is usually taken in exchange for Goods. As our stock is large and complete, we deem it unnecessary to enumerate articles. We invite our friends and customers to call and examine for themselves. OREAR & BERKLEY. Lexington, Nov. 7—69-1f

THOS. C. OREAR WOULD return his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and having taken into partnership Mr. W. S. BERKLEY, the business will in future be conducted by them jointly, under the firm of OREAR & BERKLEY.

And they hope by strict attention to business to give entire satisfaction.

Those persons indebted to me personally, are earnestly requested to settle the same by payment or note, as it is very important to close the old concern. THOS. C. OREAR. Lexington, Nov. 7—69-1f



Spanish Guitar.

As an Accompaniment to the Voice.

A GENTLEMAN who has studied this fashionable Instrument in Spain, proposes to give instruction to two or three pupils during the winter. His collection consists of C H O L C E M U S I C of the English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Italian School. Any gentleman or lady who may wish to take advantage of this opportunity, will apply at Mr. Laywell's Boarding House, on Hill street. Lexington, Nov. 6, 1836—69-4*

W. REVEE, VETERINARY SURGEON, (of Cincinnati).

LATE from England, having again been solicited to attend Lexington, purposes doing so the 21st of this month, (November). He will remain there for two weeks and begs to inform the gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will be at their service to operate upon any of the following cases, and he trusts his skill and attention will merit their approbation:

Pistulas, Poll Evil, all complaints of the Eye, such as Ophthalmia, Catarrhs, &c. &c. Sand Cracks, Thrushes, Narrow-headed, &c. &c. Foot Cuts, Spavins, Side-bones, Shorough-pins, Ring-bones, Shock Shoulders, Chest-fores, &c. all kinds of Cholic and Inflammation, and any old standing cases.

W. REVEE will be found at the Phoenix Hotel, during his stay in Lexington. November 6, 1836—69-3f Observer and Intelligence insert 3f

Richard H. Ridgely, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

[LATE OF KENTUCKY.] HAS permanently located himself in Jackson, Mississippi, and will attend to all business entrusted to his care; he will also devote part of his time to entries and sales of Land. Those who are desirous to purchase or enter lands in this or the adjoining states, by addressing him at Jackson, may rely upon prompt attention to their business. October 24, 1836—65-1y Intelligence will insert as above and CHRR

Transylvania University, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES Introductory to the several courses will be delivered during the second week of November, at 12 o'clock of each day, in the following order, viz: Dr. Dudley on Monday, November the 7th, in the Anatomical Amphitheatre. Dr. Caldwell, Tuesday, 8th, in the Medical Hall. Dr. Cooke, Wednesday, 9th, in the Hall. Dr. Richardson, Thursday, 10th, in the Hall. Dr. Yandell, Friday, 11th, in the Chemical Laboratory. Dr. Short, Saturday, 12th, in the Medical Hall. Professional gentlemen and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Faculty. C. W. SHORT, Dean. 64—12n

Oct. 20

Fayette County, Sct. TAKEN UP by Edward Allender, living at the forks of the Maysville and Winchester roads, near Lexington, a BAY MARE, 5 or 6 years old, about 14-15 hands high, small snip on her nose, and a little white on one fore foot; no shoes on; appraised to \$50 by Thomas Baggs and Christopher Timpey, before me, this 29th October, 1836. DANL. BRADFORD, J. P. Oct. 31. 3f 67

STRAYED OR STOLEN. FROM the Pasture, on Saturday, the 9th inst, a yellow Bay Horse, about 15 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, walks and trots remarkably well, and is shod all round. No marks recollected. The person giving such information as to enable me to get him, shall be rewarded for his trouble, at the Lexington Hotel. CARTER LANDRUM. Oct. 26, 1836.—67-3f

FOR RENT. THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE of Water street, opposite the Rail-Road Office, the same lately occupied by William Wilgus deceased. Nov. 7—69-1f C. HUNT.

Commissioners' Sale OF FAYETTE LAND. THE undersigned Commissioner appointed by a decree of the Fayette County Court at its present September term, in the case Outten's petition to Court, will expose to sale on the premises on the 19th of November next at 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder at Public Auction, 124 ACRES OF LAND in Fayette County, 61 miles from Lexington, on the Georgetown road, being part of the same land upon which Thomas Outten resided in his life time.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth the purchase money will be required in hand; one third of the balance on the 9th of December, 1837; one fourth on the 10th of March, 1840; the remaining third on the 3d of May, 1842, with interest on the credit payments, to be paid semi-annually. WM. Z. THOMPSON. Nov. 8—69-1fs

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States, from the 1st February, 1839, to the 30th June, 1838, on the following post routes in KENTUCKY, will be received at this Department, until the 8th day of December next, inclusive, to be decided on the 12th day of said month. The contracts are to be executed by the 16th day of January next, and the service is to commence on the 1st day of February, 1836.

3408. From Bucksville to Hanover, Kettle Creek, Mouth of Obel river, Salina, and Thomas Butlers, to Gainesboro', Ten, 5 miles and back once a week. Leave Bucksville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Gainesboro' next day at 11 a m, arrive at Bucksville every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Bucksville next day by 6 p m. 3409 From Bucksville by Crookston, to Jamestown, 25 miles and back once a week. Leave Bucksville every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Jamestown same day by 4 p m. Leave Jamestown every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Bucksville same day by 3 p m. 3410 From Monticello by Abraham Van Winkle's, to Jamestown Ten, 35 miles and back once a week. Leave Monticello every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Jamestown same day by 7 p m. Leave Jamestown every Friday at 5 p m, arrive at Monticello same day by 7 p m. 3411 From Stanford by Col Jesse Coffee's and Liberty, to Jamestown, 55 miles and back once a week. Leave Stanford every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Jamestown same day by 5 p m. Leave Jamestown every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Stanford next day by 5 p m. 3412 From Tompkinsville by John B Lowrey's Store and Dunn's Cross Road's Ten, to Gallatin, 70 miles and back once a week. Leave Tompkinsville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Gallatin next day by 5 p m. Leave Gallatin every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Tompkinsville next day at 5 p m. 3413 From Tompkinsville by John Meadows on the east fork of Barren river, John Meadows on Salt lick of Barren river, Bratton's and Dabney Cooper's on White Oak of Barren river, to Gallatin, Ten, 70 miles and back once a week. Leave Tompkinsville every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Gallatin next day by 5 p m. Leave Gallatin every Saturday at 6 p m, arrive at Tompkinsville next day by 5 p m. 3414 From Wadesboro by Belgrade and Humility, to the Mouth of Sandy, Ten, 95 miles and back once a week. Leave Wadesboro every Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at the Mouth of Sandy same day by 6 p m. Leave Mouth of Sandy every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Wadesboro same day by 5 p m. 3415 From Richmond to London, 40 miles and back once a week. Leave Richmond every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at London same day by 6 p m. Leave London every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Richmond same day by 6 p m. Note.—Proposals will also be received for the transportation of the mails three times a week, in stages. 3416 From Richmond by Slaughter's Salt Works to Mount Vernon, 30 miles and back once a week. Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Mount Vernon same day by 5 p m. Leave Mount Vernon every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Richmond same day by 5 p m. 3417 From Mount Vernon to Somerset, 30 miles and back once a week. Leave Mount Vernon every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Somerset same day by 5 p m. Leave Somerset every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Mount Vernon same day by 5 p m. 3418 From Somerset by Faris' coal mines and Mouth of Laurel to Charles Rockholl's in Whitley county, 35 miles and back once a week. Leave Somerset every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Rockholl's same day by 4 p m. Leave Rockholl's every Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Somerset same day by 4 p m. 3419 From Bowling Green by Allen's Springs to Scottsville, 27 miles and back once a week. Leave Bowling Green every Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Scottsville same day at 4 p m. Leave Scottsville every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Bowling Green same day by 6 p m.

NOTES.

1. Each route must be bid for separately. The route, the sum, the mode of service and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in each bid. 2. No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, in the following form, viz: "The undersigned and guarantee that if his bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the 16th day of January next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed." Dated " 1836

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster or other equivalent testimony that the guarantors are men of property and able to make good their guaranty. No exemption from this requirement is allowed in favor of old contractors, rail road companies, or any other company or persons whatever. 3. The distances as stated in this advertisement are believed to be substantially correct; but the bidder will inform himself on that point, as no increased pay will be allowed for any difference when the places are named correctly. 4. The schedules are arranged so as to allow seven minutes to each post office for opening and closing mails generally, and one hour to the distributing post offices; but the Postmaster General may extend the time on allowing late extensions to the contractors. 5. The Postmaster General may alter the schedule and alter the route, he allowing a *pro rata* increase of compensation for any additional service required, add for any increased speed, when the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary. 6. He may discontinue or curtail the service, whenever he shall consider it expedient to do so, he allowing one month's extra pay, on the amount dispensed with. 7. He may impose fines for failure to take or deliver a mail, or any part of a mail, for suffering the mail to be injured, wet, lost or destroyed; and may exact a forfeiture of the pay of the trip, whenever the trip is lost, or the mail arrives so far behind schedule time as to lose connexion with a depending mail. 8. He may annul the contract for repeated failure to perform any of the stipulations, for refusing to discharge a carrier when required, for violating the Post Office law, or disobeying the instructions of the Department, or assigning a contract, without the previous consent of the Postmaster General. 9. If the contractor shall run a stage or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by the contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, and without increase of compensation. 10. Contractors on stage and coach routes, shall, in the conveyance of passengers, give a preference to those who are brought in connecting mail lines, over those travelling in any other; so that connecting mail stage routes shall form continuous travelling lines. 11. On routes where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be superseded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property yet, the contractor for the present stage shall, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of the stage horses and property as may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation, and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments. Should they not agree as to the suitability of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person, as a presiding arbitrator, and their decision shall be final, or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be made the condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally. 12. The proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed "mail proposals, in the State of " and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General. AMOS KENDALL. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 1, 1836. 70—4w

NOVEMBER. Magnificent Capitals



As the year advances so does the brilliancy of our Schemes increase, and we may with truth say, SYLVESTER has never before offered such a brilliant GALAXY OF PRIZES as he now lays before his friends for the month of November. This is no exaggeration for the Schemes speak for themselves—a rapid succession of the following Capitals:

3 PRIZES OF \$30,000!!
\$50,000! 40,000! 30,000!

25,000 DOLLARS!!
2 of \$20,000! 15,000! 5 of \$10,000!!
is all of which we solicit early application to ensure supply. Address
S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, New York.

200 Prizes of 500 DOLLARS!!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 11.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Nov. 5, 1836.

CAPITALS.
30,000 dollars—10,000 dollars—5,000 dollars—
3,317 dollars—2 of 2,500 dollars—10 of
1,500 dollars—200 of 500 dollars.
Tickets Ten Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

All Prizes.
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.
CLASS No. 23, FOR 1836.
To be drawn at Baltimore, Saturday, November 12, 1836.

SCHEME.
30,000 Dollars!—8,000 dollars—4,000 dollars—
2,200 dollars—2,000 dollars—10 prizes of
1,000 dollars!—20 of 500 dollars!—20 of
250 dollars!—30 of 200 dollars! &c. &c.
Tickets only \$10.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for \$110. Packages of Shares in proportion.

In this Lottery all those tickets having no drawn numbers on them will be each entitled to THREE DOLLARS, without discount. You cannot do better than adventure in this SCHEME.

Capital 25,000 dollars.
Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 7.
Endowing the Leeburg Academy, and for other purposes. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Nov. 19, 1836.

CAPITALS.
25,000 dollars!—10,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars!—
3,000 dollars!—2,000 dollars!—50 of
1,000 dollars!—64 of 250 dollars! &c. &c.
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will cost only 130 Dollars.—Halves and Quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

50,000 DOLLARS.
LOOK AT THIS!
Alexandria Lottery, Class B.
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. Thursday, November 24, 1836.

RICH AND SPLENDID SCHEME.
50,000 dollars!—20,000!—10,000 dollars!—
5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars!—3,190 dollars!—
3,000 dollars!—2,500 dollars!—2,000 dollars!
50 Prizes of 1,000 dollars each!
50 " 500 " "
50 " 300 " "
61 Prizes of 200 DOLLARS!

Tickets only \$10.
A Certificate of a Package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 140 dollars. Packages of halves quarters and eighths in proportion.

40,000 DOLLARS
Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 8.
For the benefit of the Mechanic Benevolent Society of Norfolk—to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, November 26, 1836.

CAPITALS.
\$40,000!—\$10,000!—\$5,000!—\$3,000!—
\$2,300!—\$2,000!—\$1,900!—\$1,800!—2 of
\$1,500!—3 of \$1,300!—5 prizes of \$1,250!
100 prizes of \$500! 100 of \$400! 120 of \$300! &c. &c.

Tickets 10 Dollars.
A Certificate of a Package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 140 dollars. Packages of halves quarters and eighths in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

BOTANIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.
H. T. N. BENEDICT, Maincross street, Lexington, Ky. Always at home when not absent.

DOCT. LEWIS'S STIMULATING LINIMENT—remarkable for relieving pain, &c. For sale by
H. T. N. BENEDICT.

BOTANIC DRUG STORE AND INFIRMARY.
HOME FOR THE AFFLICTED.
Maincross street, Lexington.
56-w-t
H. T. N. BENEDICT.
WHITE MUSTARD SEED for sale.
Sep 20 60-t
H. T. N. B.

TO PRINTERS.
VALUABLE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

OFFER for sale, on reasonable terms, my PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT in Danville. The Materials are almost entirely new. It is one of the oldest Offices in the State, having sustained itself 17 years, and its patronage is still increasing. To an industrious young man just commencing business, this establishment offers an inducement rarely to be met with. Any person wishing to purchase, will call and examine its situation.
J. J. POLK.
Sep. 3—55-tf.

FOR SALE—100 Fat Hogs. Apply at **THIS OFFICE.**
Lexington, Oct. 20, 1836.

TRANSLVANIA UNIVERSITY. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and terminate on the first Monday of March. The courses are on
Anatomy and Surgery, by Doctor DODLEY;
Institutes of Medicine, Clinical Practice, and Medical Jurisprudence, by Doctor CALDWELL.
Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Doctor COOK.
Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children by Doctor RICHARDSON.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Doctor SHORT.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Doctor YANDELL.

During the entire term the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, sabbath excepted. The fee to the entire course, with matriculation and use of an extensive library, is \$110. The graduation fee is \$20.

It is thought proper to state, inasmuch as reports have been current as the high price of board in Lexington and the difficulty of obtaining it, that many students, during the last session, found comfortable board, including lodging, fuel, lights, servants' attendance, and in some instances washing, for \$3.00 per week, and it is confidently believed, notwithstanding the increased price of every article of living, which is felt here in common with all other parts of the country, that students will be as comfortably accommodated, and upon as reasonable terms, as at any other respectable Medical School in the Union.

By order of the Faculty.
C. W. SHORT, M. D. Dean.
Lex. Ky. July 11th, 1836.—37-t 1st Nov.

The publishers of the following papers are requested to insert the above to the amount of \$5, and send the papers containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which the money will be remitted, viz: Journal & Advertiser Louisville; Eagle, Mayville, Ky; Gazette, Cincinnati; State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; Whig and Banner, Nashville, Tenn; Republican, St. Louis, Mo; Southern Advocate, Huntsville, Ala. State Intelligencer, Tusculoo; Mississippi Journal Natchez; Register, Vicksburg, Miss; Bulletin, New Orleans, Reg. Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola Gazette, Recorder, Milledgeville, Geo; Republican, Savannah; Courier & Mercury, Charleston, S. C.; Register, Raleigh, N. C.; Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.; Whig, Richmond, Virginia; Republican, Winchester, Virginia; Intelligencer and Globe, Washington city.

FOR SALE.
THAT beautiful country residence upon the Tate's creek road, about a mile from the limits of Lexington, recently occupied by A. B. Moton. The place contains about 50 Acres, has an excellent Brick House with six rooms, necessary out-houses; a spring of delightful water, and a Bagging Factory with twelve Looms, to which is attached an excellent Grist Mill.

The title indisputable. Liberal credits will be given to the purchaser. Apply to
COLEMAN & WARD, Louisville,
or to **CHARLTON HUNT, Lexington.**
July 15, 1836.—38-tf

JUST RECEIVED.
A LARGE, FRESH, and GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MEDICINES,
particularly adapted to family use. Among which are,

300 LBS. EPSOM SALTS.
150 " **GLASS ROSE.**
75 " **GUM ALOES.**
75 " **PULV. RHUBARB.**
40 " **SUPERIOR CALOMEL.**
15 " **GUM OPIUM.**
12 doz. **SWAMPS CELEBRATED PANACEA,** for the cure of Scrofula,
5 bbls. Cold Express **CASTOR OIL,** superior—warranted pure,
5 " **ALCOHOL,** &c., and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Sold wholesale and retail at the Drug & Chemical Store of
SAML. C. TROTTER, Cheapside, near the North'n Bk. Lexington, Ky.
July 20, 1836.—39-tf

JABEZ BEACH.
A Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark. The first which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.
Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836.—55-tf

100 DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN since the 1st inst. Four PRIZES, two of which were manufactured by W. & S. C. George, with their names branded on each beam. The other two were manufactured by Raymond & Hart of Cincinnati, with their names painted on each beam. The hand held on the handles of the Cincinnati ploughs not painted nor gilt; the mould board very similar to Rockhill's, and ground smooth on the face.

The above reward will be paid for the detection of the thief and ploughs.
JOSEPH BRUEN.
Lex. Sept 20 1836—57-lau—56.

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The **PLOUGH MAKING** Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and dispatch.

WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can work well recommended. B & H.
Lex Sep 7.—59-tf

NOTICE.
CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which renders it expedient for me to consummate an intended partnership with **Ingersoll & McClelland** for the construction of the stone work at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river.—The business in future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and business connected with this work from the consummation to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their business habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public
JAMES COOK.
April 23,—15-t—Dayton Dr. Herald.

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE Insurance Company

Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.
CAPITAL,
300,000 Dollars!



THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their CARGOES against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the perils of the sea.

This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call.

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:
THOMAS SMITH, President.
JOHN W. HUNT, JOHN NORTON, WM. S. WALLER, JACOB ASHTON, M. C. JOHNSON, JOEL HIGGINS, Directors.
A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.
THOMAS P. HART, Surveyor.
Lex Sep 23, 1836.—58-tf

THRESHING MACHINE, And Horse Power.

THE undersigned having purchased the right of S. S. ALLEN, to construct and sell his PATENT THRESHING MACHINE for getting out Grain, and for applying Horse Power, are prepared to have them constructed on the shortest notice. The following certificates, from practical farmers, it is presumed, will be a sufficient recommendation to these Machines.

SANDERS & INNIS, H. ATCHISON, Jr.
Sept 14, 1836 59-tf

I certify, that Mr. S. S. Allen's Threshing Machine was put in operation at this place, and that it performed remarkably well, superior to any other Machine of the kind that I have ever tried. From the experiment I witnessed with it, I have no doubt that with two horses, and well attended, it would get out several hundred bushels of grain in the course of a day. Signed,
H. CLAY.
Ashland, Aug. 31st, 1836.

I concur in the above opinion of Mr. Clay, having seen Mr. Allen's Threshing Machine in operation. I consider it a valuable improvement on those heretofore in use in this country. Signed,
GEO. POINDEXTER.

I certify, that I have examined the Threshing Machine of Mr. S. S. Allen, and think it decidedly the best Machine of the kind I have ever seen, and I have no doubt, if it was driven by two horses, and well attended, it would thresh not several hundred bushels in a day. Signed,
LEONIDAS POLK.
Lexington, Ky. Sept. 7, 1836.

North Elkhorn Spet. 9th, 1836.
I have seen in operation, on the farm of my neighbor Col. Hamilton Atchison, the Threshing Machine of Mr. S. S. Allen, and feel free to declare, that I consider it a valuable improvement, and much preferable to other Machines I have seen, not only in regard to the speed and facility in getting out grain, the simplicity of its construction and keeping in order, but especially its superior manner in detaching the grain from the straw, and the straight and fine condition in which the straw is left for the cutting box, or rather agricultural purposes. Signed,
THOS. A. RUSSELL.

BACON, BACON!
JUST RECEIVED, one hundred Hams of Bacon, put up expressly for family use also a few kgs of leaf lard, which will be sold low for cash.
ROBERT GRAY.
Lex. August 15, 1836.—46.

TO THE PATRONS AND FRIENDS OF THE MONITOR.
THE publisher of this paper, partaking of the general feeling of the democracy of Kentucky, as regards the prospects of success for their candidates in the ensuing November election; and believing that the accomplishment of this object depends upon the zeal and exertions of their friends, in spreading before the people sound political intelligence, and counteracting the baleful efforts of their foes; is induced to suggest to his political friends and patrons, the propriety of extending the circulation of the Maysville Monitor, as an auxiliary in the consummation of this desired end. His exertions to render the Monitor useful in the cause of patriotism and democracy, while they have been assiduous and untiring, have been attended with no inconsiderable expense. The extension of the subscription list, he flatters himself, may be attended with results favorable to the promotion of the cause of Republican principles, and destructive to faction: at the same time it will enable him to persevere in the improvement of his paper.

Our friends in the State are sufficiently aware of the sleepless vigilance of their opponents at all times, to know that their success in the late election will be attended with no relaxation of their efforts, but on the contrary will inspire and embolden them to greater daring and outrage; there has ever yet marked their hostility to the purity of republican principles. Their editors, their offices, their orators and private members, will be in the field, and every effort that interest, malice, or ingenuity can suggest, will be placed in speedy requisition. Prudence, justice, nor even the restraints of morality, will be regarded, when an object as great as the overthrow of the towering colossus of American rights, is before their visions. Their phalanx of newspapers, whose editors long for the spoils of victory, with more anxiety than the "hart panther for the cooling brook," have displayed in the late encounter, a reckless and daring industry, seldom if ever exceeded by any political partisans. What may we not expect from them in the succeeding conflict? Their papers find their way into every nook and corner of the State, and if we expect to cope with them, we should at least be placed upon an equal footing. Let the first object then be to give a wide circulation to the Democratic papers in the State. Let them follow the poison for which they will carry the antidote. Let our friends in every county from committees, and make this a primary object of their creation.

To make it an object with the democracy to circulate the Monitor, it will be afforded for the coming **Three Months**, to companies of **TEN** subscribers requiring this or a greater number at the rate of \$5 per ten copies, if paid in advance. Single copies, or less number than ten, will cost the usual price—62¢ each for three months.

Agents and subscribers to the Monitor, are requested to use their exertions in obtaining additional names, and will confer a favor by sending them immediately to this office.
Maysville, Sept. 1st, 1836.

APPRENTICES WANTED TO THE CONFECTIONARY BUSINESS.

YOUTHS from 14 to 15 years of age, of respectable families will be preferred. Parents who have children they would like to have learn a good and profitable trade—one which is as good, if not better than any other now followed, would do well to apply immediately to
M. GIRON,
Sept 53-tf Mill street, Lexington Ky.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.
THE Stockholders of the Northern Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified, that the sixth instalment of Twenty Dollars on each share, is required to be paid on the 15th November next. By order of the Board of Directors.
M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.
Lexington, Aug. 2, 1836—44-tf

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the North Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, to renew a certificate of one share in said Bank, in the name of the subscriber which has been lost or mislaid.
JOSEPH FICKLIN.
June 30th 1836.—34.

NOTICE
IS hereby given to the purchasers at my Sale last fall, that their bonds will become due on the 18th day of November next, at which time they must be promptly paid, to avoid interest and costs; as all not paid will be indiscriminately put in suit for the recovery of the same.
WM. BOON.
October, 1836.—63 3w

E. & F. FABER,
Machinists & Machine Card Manufacturers,
LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

HAVING extended their Manufacture, are now prepared to execute all orders, at the shortest notice, for **Woolen Machinery**, viz: Double and Single Carding Machines, Wool Pickers, Condensers, with any number of Tubes, Shearings, Brushing, and Napping Machines, Broad and Narrow, Roller Jacks of any number of Spindles, Card Cleaners, Comb Plate, Card Plyers, Spindles, Press Paper, Press Screws, Shear Blades, Revolving and Vibrating, &c.

Manufacturing Machine Cards of every description, they are able to sell Wool Carding Machines at reduced prices. They also have Machinery, and are prepared to grind Shear Blades.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 5, 1836.—62-8th P. Times

JOHN WILSON,
SILVER AND BRASS PLATER,
on Main street, nearly opposite Beaman's Shop.

WHERE he can be had all kinds of Saddlery and Harness Mounting, Bridle Bits and Stirrup Irons, domestic and imported—low for cash.
Also—Hugh Wilson's Purifying Vegetable Medicine.
Oct. 13—w3m—62

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Woodford County Circuit, Sept. Term, 1836.
Fielding Davis, Guardian &c., complainants,
against Joseph Eaton's heirs, defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complaint by his counsel and filed his petition herein, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Amanda M. Buckingham, Elizabeth Paibe, Emily Eaton, and David Eaton, are not residents of this commonwealth, and they having failed to appear and answer the complainant's bill according to law and the rules of this court—it is therefore ordered that unless the said non resident defendants shall appear here on or before the first day of the next March term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper, printed in this state for two months successively.

A copy of the above order, was read to the court.
Att. RIDGELY GREATHOUSE, c.w.c.c.
Sept. 10—61—2m.

NOTICE.
WE have removed our STORE to the Room recently occupied by James G. McKinney, Esq., where our friends and customers are solicited to call.

To the former customers of Mr. McKinney we look with much confidence, and hope they will favor us with a continuance of their custom to the house, by which we hope a mutual benefit will be derived. Having added part of our stock to that purchased of Mr. McKinney, which makes our assortment large and very complete, we are disposed to sell good bargains to those who may favour us with their calls.

On hand a first rate Stock of
CLOTHS, SATINETTES, MERINOTES & OTHER SEASONABLE GOODS.
B. W. & H. B. TODD
Lexington, 27th September, 1836.—60-2m

NOTICE.
HAVING heretofore given a power of Attorney to Mr. J. EDWARDS to sign my name, and that I would be bound thereby. This is to give notice, that I will no longer be bound by any contracts made by him in my name, but hereby revoke said power.
PETER LAWELL.
Oct. 16, 1836.—64-tf

MONEY LOST.
500 DOLLARS REWARD. Lost in the town of Frankfort, on the morning of the 4th inst., between Weisiger's tavern and the head of the inclined plane, a sealed packet containing **THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS**, in 500 notes of the Bank of Kentucky, probably all payable to the order of John Brant, Esq. The envelope was sealed, and the notes doubled in the middle, and as well as recollected, endorsed on the envelopment as follows: "\$3000 to pay a note in the Lexington Branch Bank, drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the order of John Brant, Esq."

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said packet to Col. Peter Dudley, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Banks and others may help to the discovery by taking notice of whom they receive notes of the above description.
D. A. SAYRE.
Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar. 19-11-tf

JOHN STRATFORD GOINS.
WHO has been so long known in Frankfort as a Barber, takes pleasure in notifying the citizens of Lexington, and the numerous company who visit the city, that he has taken the stand on Main street, lately occupied by G. W. Tucker, nearly opposite Mr. Brennan's Hotel, where every attention shall be paid to those who may please to call on him, either to soothe their chins, throw their locks in the most fashionable style, or to render them the health and comfort of warm or cold Baths, for which the premises are so eminently calculated.

He will be always found on his post, and every exertion used to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him.
Lexington, Oct 17, 1836.—63-tf

ONE OR TWO APPRENTICES,
T learn the Art of Printing, will be taken by boys between the ages of 14 and 16 would be preferred.
Lexington, March 5—9-tf

NEW FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

HAVING increased their stock of Furniture, have the pleasure of offering a large assortment, and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will enable their customers to furnish themselves on as short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere. They have now on hand and will continue to manufacture the following:

SIDEBOARDS, various patterns, with Marble Tops;
Dressing Bureaus do do
Tables do do
Centre " do do
Pier " do do
Enclosed Bason Stands do
Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, Extension, Hall and Sideboard Tables;
Mahogany Chairs;
Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do;
Bed Steps; Patent Bedsteads, on an improved plan, tried and approved; with all other articles in their line.

They are prepared to attend to Funeral calls.
An arrangement has been made for a supply of Eastern made PIANO FORTES.
—GENTLEMEN for sale.

Just received, as a sample, one of Swift's Iron-fronted Patent Elastic Cushion-hammer PIANOS—Also, a second-hand Piano for sale or rent.

THOS. W. POWELL, HORACE E. DIMICK,
Jordan's Room, 5th door from Main st.
Lexington, April 30, 1836—17-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HAT MANUFACTORY.
CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken his brother, HIRSH in future will be conducted at the old stand, north corner of Main and main-cross streets, under the name of

N. & H. SHAW,
Where one or both of them may always be found to wait on those that give them a call.
They have on hand, and will continue to keep, an excellent assortment of all kinds of HATS, and will sell on as accommodating terms as any house in the city.

NAT. SHAW.
Lex. June 6, 1836.—36-tf.

N. B. Those having unsettled accounts, will please call and settle them with either of us.
N. S.

H. C. COONS, Attorney at Law,
WILL practice in the several Courts held at this place. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. He will be found at General Coons's Office, corner of Short and Church streets, opposite the Northern Bank.
Lexington, Aug 15, '36. 47-tf

Fall & Winter Goods
RAINEY & FERGUSON
WOULD respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they are now receiving and opening a splendid stock of British, French, India, and American GOODS, suitable for the season.

Their stock of **CLOTHS,** Cassimeres, and Sateen, Blankets and Flannels; French, German and English Merinos, and Carpeting, are very extensive.

All of which they will sell at their usual low rates.
Lexington, Oct 22, '36.—65-2m

ENGINEER'S OFFICE L. AND O. RAIL ROAD,
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 17th 1836.

PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing 250,000 lineal feet of White Oak scantling 8 by 5 inches in length of 16, 20, 24, or 28 feet for furnishing 30,500 sleepers of 8 feet length each. These sleepers to be either of Locust or White Oak. Also for 130,000 sawed wedges 15 inches long, 3 inches wide, 1 inches thick at one end, and 2 inches at the other, each; these wedges to be made of either Locust, the head of Yellow Pine, Blue Ash, or seasoned White Oak.

This timber must be delivered at convenient places, on the first 22 miles of the Rail Road next adjoining Louisville, on or before the 4th of July, 1837. Bids will be received until the 1st of December next, for furnishing either of the whole center next, or for furnishing either of the whole or any part of the above bill of timber. For further particulars apply in person or by letter to the subscriber in this city, or to Thomas Smith, Esq., the President of the Company at Lexington.

THOMAS F. PURCELL,
Engineer, Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Co. Oct. 18 1836.

The Observer, Intelligencer and Gazette, Lexington, Commonwealth of Kentucky, Republican Madison, Gazette Cincinnati, Times Wheeling, and Statesman Pittsburgh, will publish the above one month as often as possible, and forward their bill to this office for payment.
October, 24—65-8t.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having associated themselves in business, under the firm of
SCOTT & CHEW,
And have taken the stand formerly occupied by B. W. & H. B. TODD. They have on hand a first rate Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,
Which their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine; and which they are determined to sell as low as they can be bought in the West.

SILAS P. SCOTT, JOSEPH CHEW.
Lexington, Oct 1, 1836.—60-2m

To those Gen lmen of Kentucky who drive Stock to the South.

I HAVE now in complete repair a NEW ROAD, from Captain Garrett Hall's in Morgan county, on Piles old Turnpike, crossing Cumberland Mountain in a direct line for Athens; shortening the distance from 15 to 20 miles, either from the Kingston or Grassy Cove routes, and the best way. The distance from Captain Hall's to Major Alley's 12 miles—from Alley's to Brown's, on the main Cumberland stage road, 8 miles—from Brown's to Tennessee river, 8 miles—from Sharp's, on the Athens road, 8 miles.